

Water Awareness

Summary Report May 2022



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Foreword



CCW wants to ensure that people in England and Wales have reliable water and sewerage services, now and in the future, at the lowest possible cost to the environment. A key part of this is ensuring customers are equipped with the information and resources they need to reduce their personal impact on the environment.

Through the People and the Environment programme, CCW is setting out to help people make the connection between their own use of water and sewerage services, and the water environment. Our goal is to achieve a measurable reduction in sewer misuse and water consumption by 2030.

To help us measure changes in levels of awareness and behaviours over time, this report introduces CCW's Water Awareness Index.; the baseline measure currently is 55 out of 100, and we will repeat this research to see how it changes over time.

At the outset, respondents claimed very high levels of awareness that water use, and what is flushed down the toilet or rinsed down the sink, must have some effect on the environment. However, our research shows that a large proportion of people struggled to identify what the actual impact was, and awareness had not necessarily led to people changing what they do to reduce their environmental impact.

The challenge for the sector is to go beyond awareness-raising and instigate a call to action that will resonate strongly with consumers. Over the coming years, CCW is committed to work with the sector to bring about a tangible difference in the way people value and use their water services. This research sets a benchmark to help us track our progress.

Karen Gibbs, Senior Policy Manager





Executive summary



Executive summary (1 of 3)



Key themes for all three behaviours

- There are high levels of awareness (91%) that personal water use, and what is disposed of down toilets or rinsed down the sink have an effect on the environment.
 - Most 53% think these behaviours have a big/moderate effect, 38% a small effect, and 11% think there would be no effect or did not know.
- · Most people identified how each behaviour can affect the environment but the degree to which they could attribute it to a specific environmental effect varied:
 - For correct environmental effects this was 9% for rinsing down the sink, 22% for water use and 72% for flushing down the toilet.
- Understanding of the environmental impact is linked to whether it is thought to be a big/moderate, or a small impact.
 - A big/moderate effect was more likely to be related to a wider picture (e.g. water being taken from the environment for treatment, and blockages in sewers leading to flooding and pollution).
 - A small effect was more often linked to the size of their household and household behaviours (e.g. their household is small and water use low, small quantities of things in drain/sewer make little difference, or things break down and are fine to rinse down the sink).
- Some of those who said there was an impact on the environment struggled to say what this impact was.
 - For water use, this was 44%, rinsing things down the sink 58% and flushing behaviours 8%. Of these behaviours, many thought it was common sense there was an impact of some kind – for water use this was 18%, sink usage 12% and flushing behaviours 7%.

Executive summary (2 of 3)



Differences in
views
between the
behaviours

- Water use is seen as having a lesser effect on the environment than the other behaviours.
 - People perceive flushing behaviours to have the biggest impact on the environment (67% think a big effect) with rinsing down the sink next (41% big) and water use having a lesser effect (11% big).
- Aside from common sense, people get their information about the effects of these behaviours from different mixes
 of channels for each behaviour
 - For water use, information from water companies is very important. 30% said they were made aware by water companies through water saving campaigns, having a water meter fitted, or via other water company information.
 - For flushing behaviours, social media is the single most mentioned channel for information (25%), water companies play a smaller role in this with 16% mentioning either water company information or experiencing a blockage as the source for their information.
 - For information about rinsing down the sink, television and social media/social networks were the most commonly mentioned channels (19% and 17% respectively). 8% of respondents mentioned information from water companies.

Water use

- Most 62% said they has not done anything in the last six months to use less water, while 30% said they had.
- Attitudes towards water use and the environment are complex. While most respondents (85%) say they understand how reducing their water use can help the environment, about a quarter (23%) would only save water if it saved them money, and just under 1 in 5 (18%) think it rains so much there is no need to save water.

Executive summary (3 of 3)



Flushing	
things	

- Most 73% said they had not done anything in the last six months to reduce the environmental impact of things they flush. However, 16% said they had done something.
- 15% of respondents say they flush items other than human waste and toilet paper down the toilet.
- Attitudes and stated behaviours are more consistent for flushing behaviours than for water use, with more than 90% either claiming they know how to dispose of non-flushable things or that they are aware of the environmental effect of flushing behaviours on the environment.

Rinsing things down the kitchen sink

- Most 72% said they had not done anything in the last six months to reduce the environmental impact of things they rinse down the sink. Around one in five 21% said they had.
- 6% of respondents say they dispose of fats, oils and greases down the sink. A further 43% put other things down the sink which are not ideal such as food waste and chemicals which are not used for cleaning purposes.
- There is more awareness that pouring fats oils and greases down the sink can cause a blockage in the sewer (53%) than there is of the potential for a blockage to cause flooding of sewage that pollutes the environment (22%).
- Attitudes and stated behaviours around rinsing down the sink are mixed. There are high levels of claimed understanding (92%) about how things poured away affect the environment. But fewer -78%- say they know what a fatberg is and 28% expect their water company to deal with anything they put down the sink or flush down the toilet. 14% say they do not know how else to dispose of fats, oils and greases other than down the sink.

Water Awareness Index

• The baseline Water Awareness Index Score is 55. This is explained in more detail on slides 15 and 16.



Background, objectives and methodology



Background and objectives



CCW has a strategic objective, People and the Environment, to lead an industry-wide effort to raise consumer awareness of the impact their water use and disposal behaviours have on the environment.

Water behaviours affect the environment in three ways; through water which is taken from rivers etc. to be treated for water use, the things people flush down the toilets and pouring fats, oils and greases down the sink. The objective of this research was to track consumer awareness that their water behaviours have an impact on the environment. It aimed to fulfil the following objectives:

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To measure spontaneous awareness of a link between water use, the things flushed down toilets and washed down the sink and the environment

2

To identify whether people have a correct understanding of how these behaviours affect the environment

3

For those who correctly understand how the environment affected, identify how they know about this - through what channels

4

To establish a baseline of awareness and attitudes and behaviour to inform a Water Awareness index for future tracking



Methodology



Overview



CATI survey of 1,310 adults (aged 18+) in **England and Wales**



Fieldwork conducted 9th February - 23rd February 2022



The full sample was weighted to be representative of England and Wales combined based upon the 2011 Census profile. The boost sample was weighted down to be representative of Wales

Approach

CCW commissioned Yonder Consulting to undertake a computer-aided telephone interviewing (CATI) omnibus survey in England and Wales.

Yonder used their one-of-a-kind CATI Omnibus to reach the offline audience. The CATI Omnibus works to a nationally representative sample and is designed to ensure the right proportions of non internet users, vulnerable and hard to reach audiences are captured. This approach was chosen for it's inclusivity of not only harder to reach audiences but so that open questions could be asked without leading consumers and to understand their views in their own words.

The CATI Omnibus utilizes Random Digit Dialing and calls both mobile and landlinessample, interviewing 1000 respondents each week

The approach comprised of both qualitative and quantitative research. The first qualitative stage consisted of ten, thirty-minute in-depth video cognitive interviews with adults across England and Wales. The purpose of cognitive interviewing was to determine the cognitive processes that respondents went through when answering the survey and any difficulties they had. Improvements were made to the questionnaire to ensure that it was standardised, understood and answered in a consistent manner to produce reliable and unbiased data for analysis.

The subsequent quantitative stage was a CATI omnibus survey with a sample of 1,310 consumers (aged 18+) (bill-payers and non-bill payers)in England and Wales between 9th February and 23rd February 2022. Boost interviews of up to 400 interviews were conducted among consumers in Wales to allow for robust analysis and weighted back into the overall sample at the correct proportions.

Sampling

Quotas were set on age, gender, region and social grade. The data was then weighted based upon the 2011 Census profile of England and Wales combined. Rim weighting was applied for age, gender, government office region, social grade, taken a foreign holiday in the last 3 years, number of cars in the household, and working status. Tenure was weighted based upon the England and Wales profile as individual nations. The boost sample was weighted down to match the 2011 Census profile of Wales.



Scope and limitations of this report



Scope

This report aims to establish attitudes and behaviours of the overall England and Wales population and highlights results at an overall level as well as by the key sub-groups as outlined in the Table 1. It provides a robust sample to be able to analyse the data on this basis.

The statistical reliability of the data at 95% confidence level is outlined in Table 1

In addition to highlighting key subgroups significantly different to the total, results are also charted for other sub-group categories of interest when data is significantly different to the total.

Statistical differences legend (at 95% confidence)

Statistically higher than the total

Statistically lower than the total

Statistically higher than all other categories within the subgroup
 Statistically lower than all other categories within the subgroup

NB: Data may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Table 1	Key subgroups	Sample Size	Margin of Error for response of 50%
	Total sample	1,310	+/- 2.7%
Region	England	907	+/- 3.3%
	Wales	403	+/- 4.9%
Gender	Male	618	+/- 3.9%
	Female	692	+/- 3.7%
Age	18-34 year olds	152	+/- 7.9%
	35-54 year olds	220	+/- 6.6%
	55 and over	938	+/- 3.2%
Social grade	ABC1	772	+/- 3.5%
	C2DE	538	+/- 4.2%
Urban/Rural	Urban	816	+/-3.4%
	Rural	336	+/- 5.3%
Tenure	Owners	951	+/- 3.2%
	Renters	318	+/- 5.5%

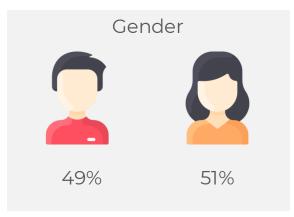


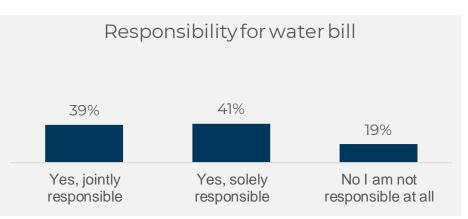
Respondent profile

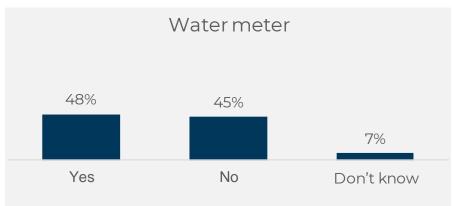


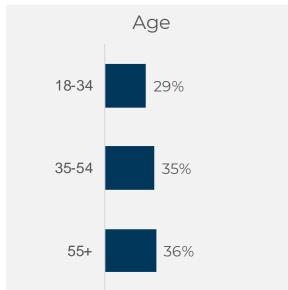
Respondent profile

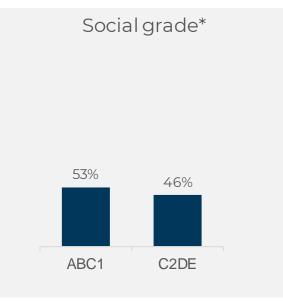


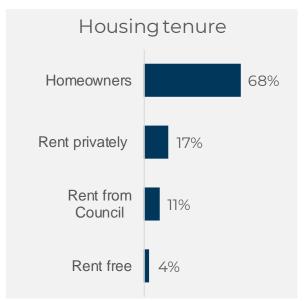


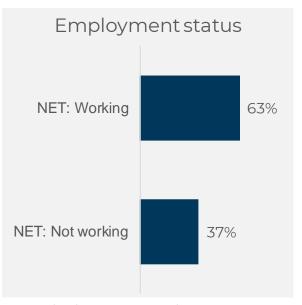
















Water Awareness Index



Water Awareness Index methodology



Yonder designed a statistically robust composite behavioural index using factor analysis to analyse the similarities and differences in how respondents answer the individual measures. Similar statements were grouped together to determine which statements from each group could represent the group as a whole.

The factor analysis informed the decision of which measure from each group could go into the index. to retain the most information while minimising the number of questions.

The Water Awareness Index is an average of these 7 measures (on the right) for each respondent, based upon a scale of 100. Those who gave a response for at least 6 out 7 measures.

The Water Awareness Index encapsulated all the optimal metrics into one easy to use measure to tracked awareness over time and analyse differences across subgroups

Q4. To what extent do you think the amount of water you personally use, what you rinse down the kitchen sink and flush or dispose of down the toilet affects the environment?

Q23. I am aware of the impact of what I flush down the toilet on rivers and beaches

Q23. I don't know how else to get rid of cooking fats and oils other than down the sink

Q23. I avoid putting anything except human waste and toilet paper down the toilet

Q23. I understand how reducing my personal water use helps the environment

Q23. I would only reduce my personal water use if it saved me money

Q23. I know where my water company takes water from, to treat and turn into my drinking water

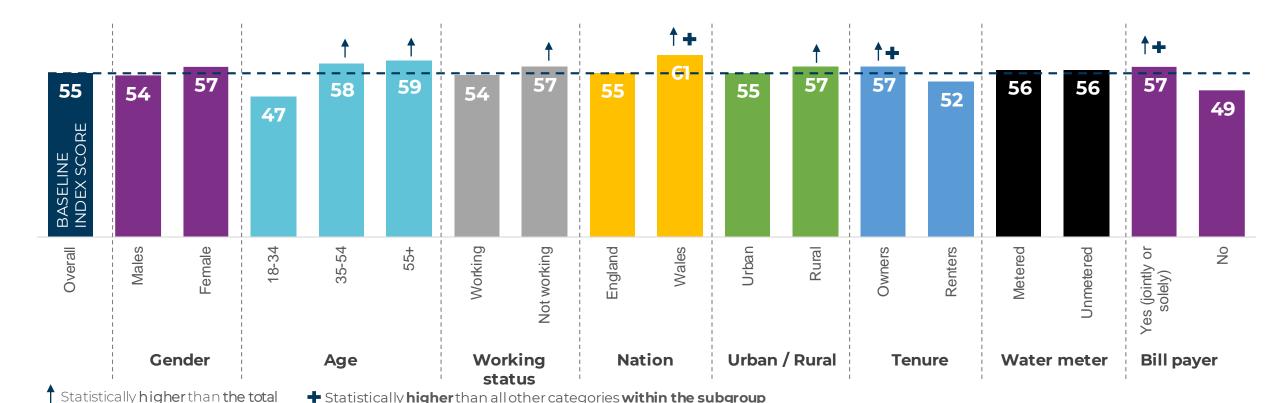


How different demographics compare to the Baseline Water Awareness Index Score of 55



Mean score by demographic groups Seven metrics were combined to create a composite Water Awareness Index based on a scale of 100

Statistically lower than all other categories within the subgroup



Q4 To what extent do you think the amount of water you personally use, what you rinse down the kitchen sink and flush or dispose of down the toilet affects the environment? Please answer using a scale of a big effect, a moderate effect, a small effect or none. Q23 For each statement, please answer using a scale of strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree Base: All respondents who answered 6 out 7 measures (1,262);



Statistically lower than the total



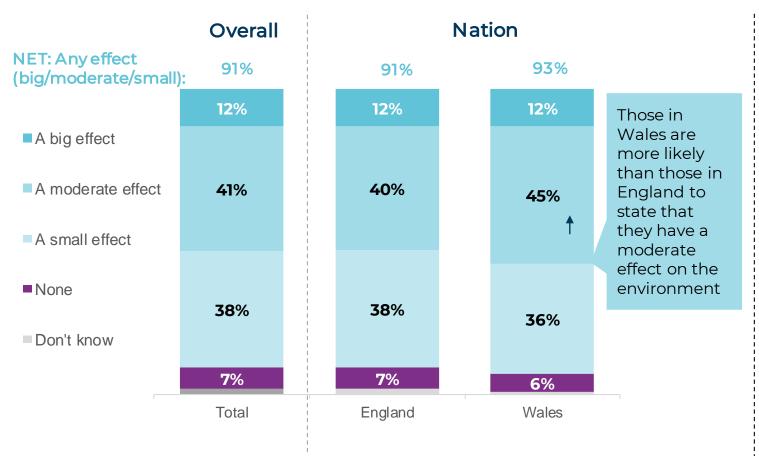
Overall findings



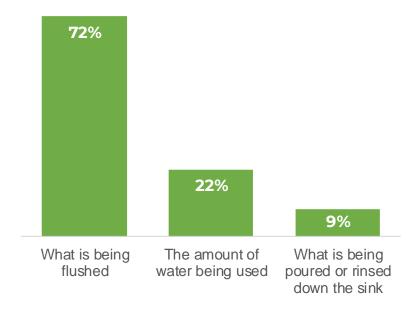
There are high levels of awareness of the environmental impact of water use, and what is rinsed or flushed down drains. Understanding of how these activities affect the environment is lower



Overall awareness



% who were correctly aware of how their behaviour affected the environment



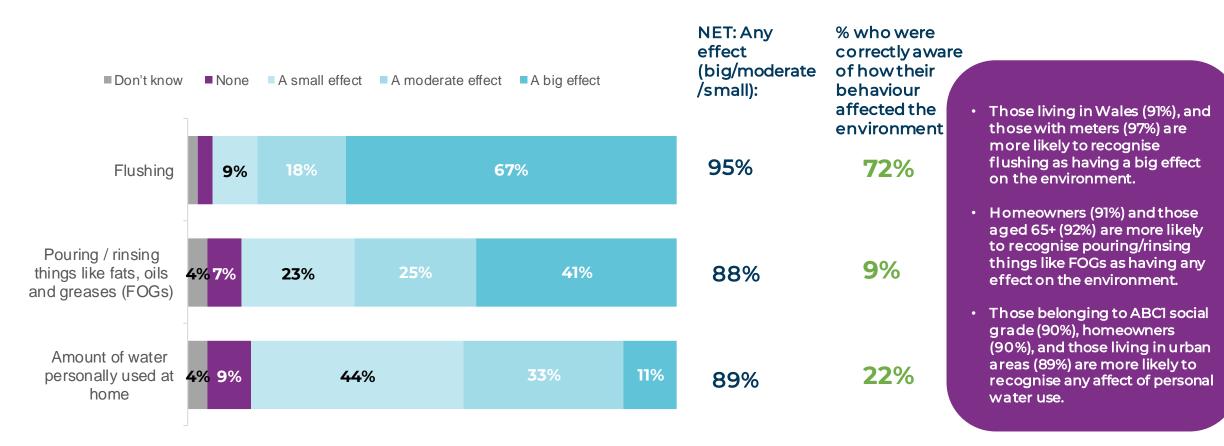
Statistically **higher** than **the total** , Statistically **lower** than **the total**

Q4 To what extent do you think the amount of water you personally use, what you rinse down the kitchen sink and flush or dispose of down the toilet affects the environment? Please answer using a scale of a big effect, a moderate effect, a small effect or none. Base: All respondents (1,310); England (907); Wales (403). Q20a. Why do you say that the amount of water you use at home has [insert Q14 answer codes 1-3] on the environment? Base All who feel amount of water used has an effect on the environment and gave an answer (1,048). Q9a. Why do you say that what you flush or dispose of has [insert Q8 answer codes 1-3] on the environment? Base: All who consider flushing non-human waste down the toilet has an effect on the environment and gave an answer (1,211). Q15a.Why do you say that what you pour or rinse down the sink at home has [insert Q12 answer codes 1-7] on the environment? 18 Base: All who consider pouring/rinsing items down the sink has an affect on the environment and gave an answer (1,156).



Only 11% of respondents felt that water use has a big effect on the environment, compared to 67% for flushing behaviours, and 41% for what is rinsed down the sink





Q19. To what extent do you think that the amount of water you personally use at home affects the environment? Base: All respondents (1,310) NET: Any effect (1141), Q8. You've said you flush things like down the toilet/ Now thinking about flushing items like sanitary pads, cotton buds, and wet wipes down the toilet To what extent do you think what you flush or dispose of down the toilet affects the environment? Base: All respondents (1,310). Q14. Now thinking about pouring or rinsing things like fats, oil and grease down the sink, to what extent do you think these affect the environment? Base: All respondents (1,310). Q20a. Why do you say that the amount of water you use at home has [insert Q14 answer codes 1-3] on the environment? Base: All who feel amount of water used has an effect on the environment and gave an answer (1,048). Q9.Why do you say that what you flush or dispose of has [insert Q8 answer codes 1-3] on the environment? Base: All who consider flushing non-human waste down the toilet has an effect on the environment and gave an answer (1,211). Q15a. Why do you say that what you pour or rinse down the sink at home has [insert Q12 answer codes 1-7] on the environment? Base: All who consider pouring/rinsing items down the sink has an affect on the environment and gave an answer (1.156).



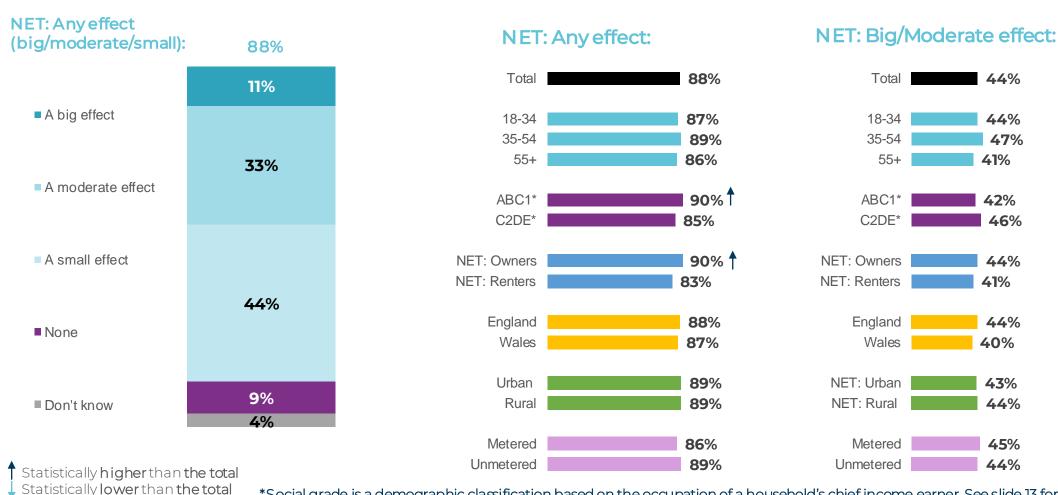
Water use



Most respondents feel their water use at home affects the environment, with few significant differences between demographic groups



Personal water usage and affects on environment



^{*}Social grade is a demographic classification based on the occupation of a household's chief income earner. See slide 13 for further details



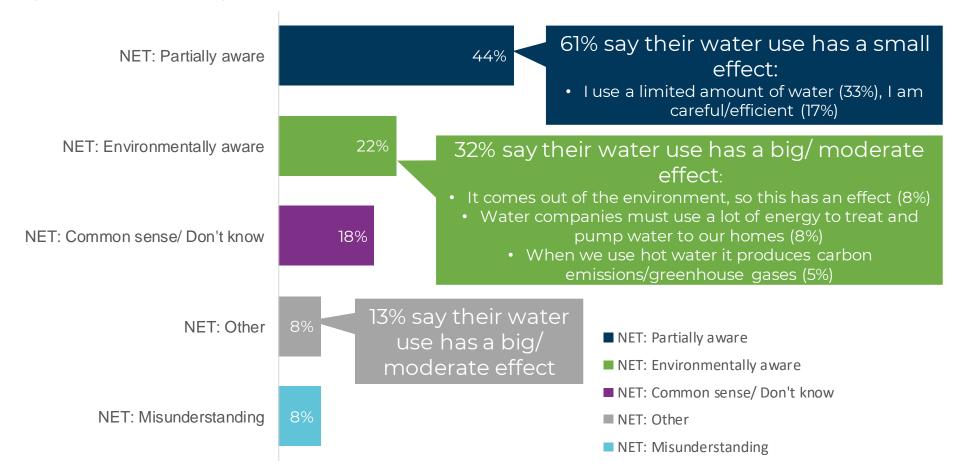
Q19. To what extent do you think that the amount of water you personally use at home affects the environment? Base: All respondents (1,310) NET: Any effect (1141), NET: Big/moderate effect (534), 18-34 (152), 35-54 (220), 55+ (938), ABCI (772), C2DE (538). Owners (951), Renters (318), England 21 (907), Wales (403), Urban (816), Rural (366).

More than two-fifths are partially aware that the amount of water they use at home has an affect on the environment but are unsure of the specific environmental effect



Environmental reasons why water use at home has an effect on the environment

NET%s have been adjusted to remove multi-codes, by allocating each multi-coded response to the following NET response groups in the priority order of Misunderstanding, Commons sense/DK, Other, Partially aware and Environmentally aware





A fifth correctly identified why the amount of water used at home has an effect on the environment



Reasons why water use affects the environment

Higher for 22% Correct 45-54 (38%) Environmental Eastern region* (35%) answers Metered (26%) Lower for Incorrect answers: Not working (18%) Higher for 44% Partial • Yorkshire & Humberside* (56%) Environmental Wales (51%) answers 65+ (50%) Not working (49%) 18% Common Higher for sense/ Don't know 35-44* (25%) 8% Higher for Misunderstanding 18-24* (16%) ABC1 (10%) 8% Other

Reasons for not having an effect on the environment

"Our water is collected from rainfall and piped by gravity to the house using little power. The amount of water we use for showering and cooking doesn't have a big effect"

"I don't use that much water, I only run the washing machine once a month and use a plate more than once before washing it, I don't use that much in the first place" "Power consumption needed for water generates co2 emissions"

Big effect

"I am a single occupant, and my usage is a lot less than a family of say 5 and I am not a heavy water user"

Small effect

"All the water used has to be cleaned and we should save water so there is enough to go around"

Big effect

"Well although the water I use personally or my household uses may not be a lot, when you pair it with the other 70 million people living in Britain it's way too much"

Big effect

"Generally, believe any amount of water usage effects the environment in a big way"

Big effect

"We haven't got a bath. We don't shower everyday. The washing isn't constantly going. We try not to use much water. I don't think we do anything unnecessary and wasteful with water here."

Small effect

"If its clean water it won't effect the environment, if it's pumped it will as it will use energy. We live in Wales so we have lots of water" Small effect

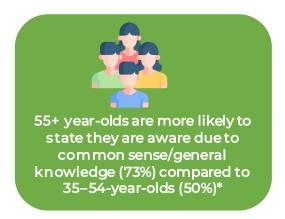
*Caution low base

Q20a.Why do you say that the amount of water you use at home has [insert Q14 answer codes 1-3] on the environment? Base: All who feel amount of water used has an effect on the environment and gave an answer (1,048). Q20b You've said the amount of water you use has no effect on the environment. Why do you say that? (115)

More than three-in-five who thought their water use affects the environment said this was common sense, and could not give a more specific reason

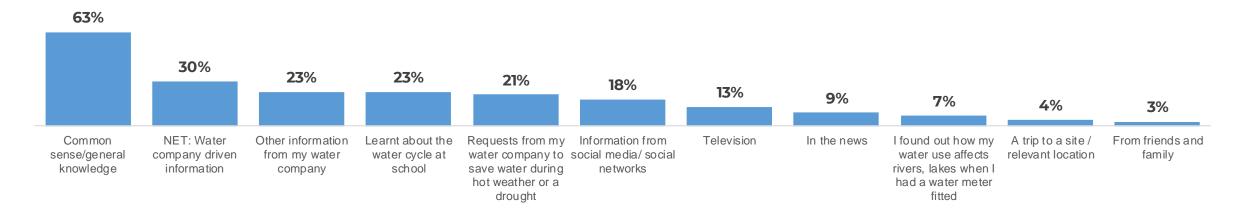


Awareness of how water use can affect the environment*



Those who said the amount of water they use effects the environment because...

- 1. The water that we use comes out of rivers, lakes, and underground water sources etc it comes out of the environment so this has an effect
- 2. If there is a drought, and people use a lot of water, this affects the environment
- 3. When we use hot water it produces carbon emissions/greenhouse gases
- Water companies must use a lot of energy to treat and pump water to our homes

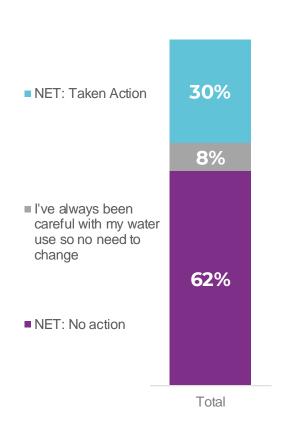


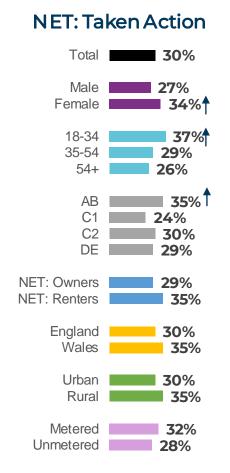
*NB: Multi-coded question therefore chart may not sum to 100%

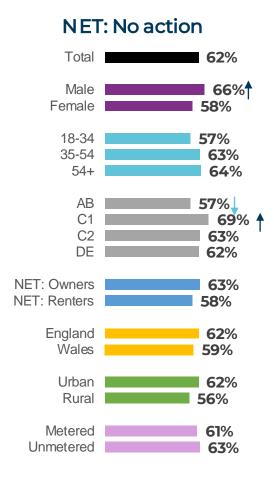
More than six-in-ten have not taken action in the last 6 months to reduce the effect of their water use on the environment



Reducing effect of water use on the environment in last 6 months







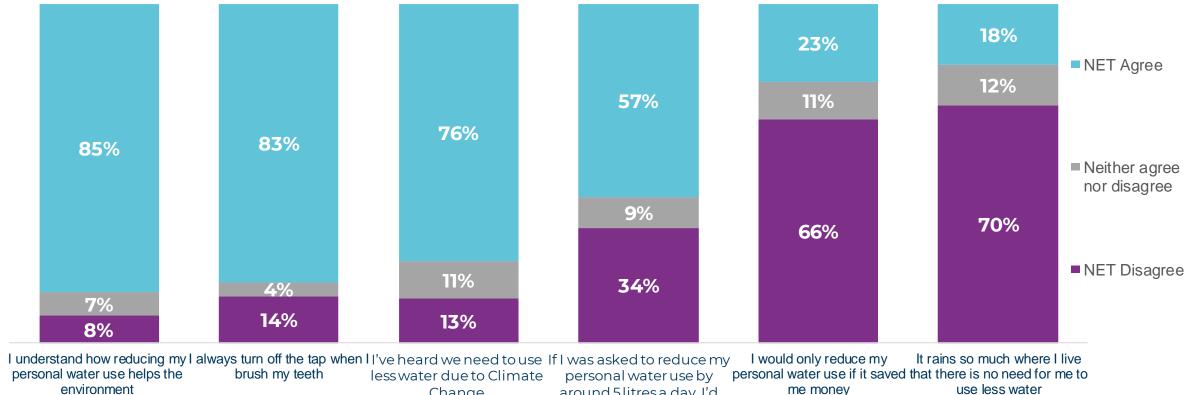
Statistically **higher** than **the total** Statistically **lower** than **the total**

NB: Chart may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Just over one-fifth would only reduce their water use if it saved them money



Agreement with statements on water use and the environment



Change

around 5 litres a day, I'd know how to do this

use less water



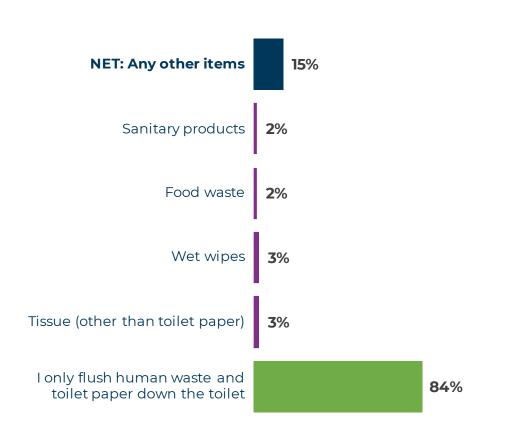
Flushing behaviours



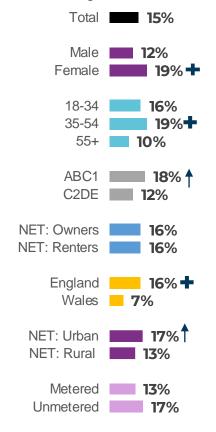
While the majority say they only flush human waste and toilet paper down the toilet, 15% of respondents report flushing other items



Things flushed/disposed of down the toilet



NET: Any other items





Statistically **higher** than **the total** Statistically **lower** than **the total**

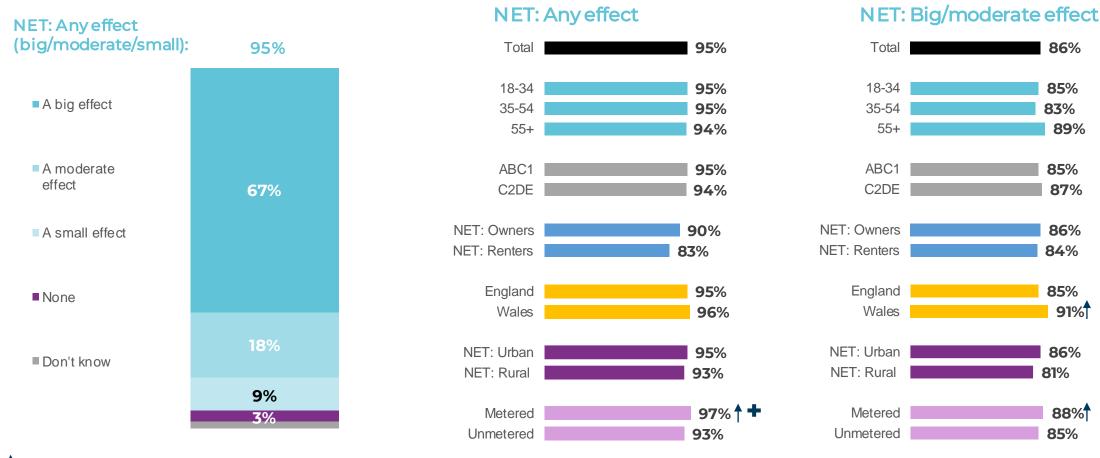
→ Statistically **higher** than all other categories **within the subgroup**— Statistically **lower** than all other categories **within the subgroup**



More than 9 in 10 believe what they flush down the toilet affects the environment



The effect on environment due to what is being flushed





Statistically higher than all other categories within the subgroup
 Statistically lower than all other categories within the subgroup

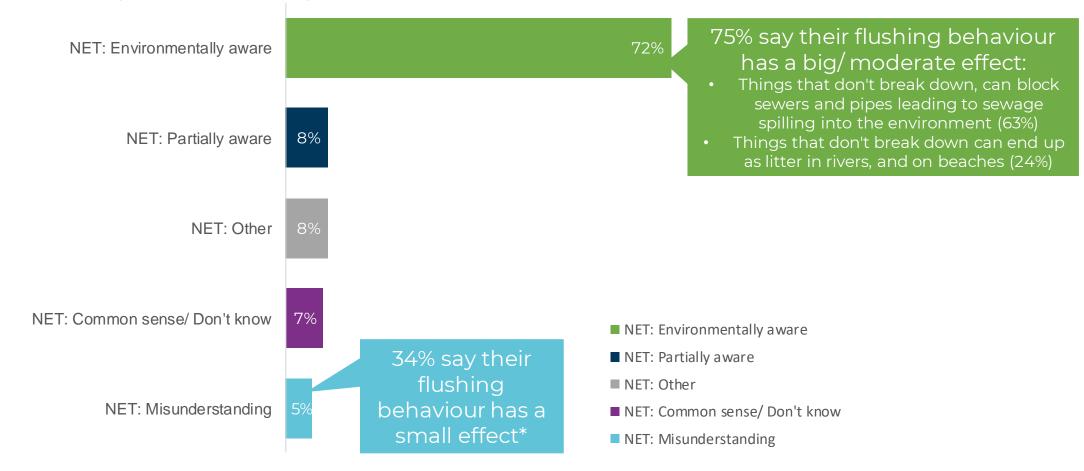


A majority were able to link their behaviour of flushing non-human waste to a specific environmental effect



Environmental reasons why flushing non-human waste has an effect on the environment

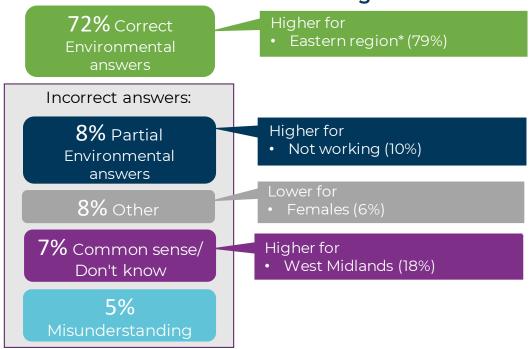
NET%s have been adjusted to remove multi-codes, by allocating each multi-coded response to the following NET response groups in the priority order of Misunderstanding, Commons sense/DK, Other, Partially aware and Environmentally aware



More than 7 in 10 correctly identified the effect on the environment of what they flush or dispose of down the toilet







Reasons for not having an effect on the environment

I can't see how it effects the environment when it runs through a tank and then is emptied somewhere

I don't see it has a different effect from organic water created by humans so it's shouldn't have much of a damaging effect

It's biodegradable and it says on the packet you can flush it and it breaks down

The microplastics affect the environment, because they are not meant to be in the

Big effect

It has an cumulative effect, especially in developing countries. It affects animals not just an immediate effect but spread out to marine creatures. I do feel concerned about that don't use things as much as we do

Big effect

Everything comes from the ground, and it has to go back another. I'm not an environmentalist or a scientist depends on to what extent and exactly how it's diluted. Bleach mixed in with all the other water that's used in the drains.

We only 2 not a family of 5. Small effect

toilet can put raw sewerage into the rivers and can have a

Big effect

I think it all breaks down does not have much of an affect on the environment Small effect

environment. Why do you say that? Base (35)

*Caution low base

Q9.Why do you say that what you flush or dispose of has [insert Q8 answer codes 1-3] on the environment? Base: All who consider flushing nonhuman waste down the toilet has an effect on the environment and gave an answer (1,211). O9b You said that this has no effect on the over the other said that the other human waste down the toilet has an effect on the environment and gave an answer (1,211).



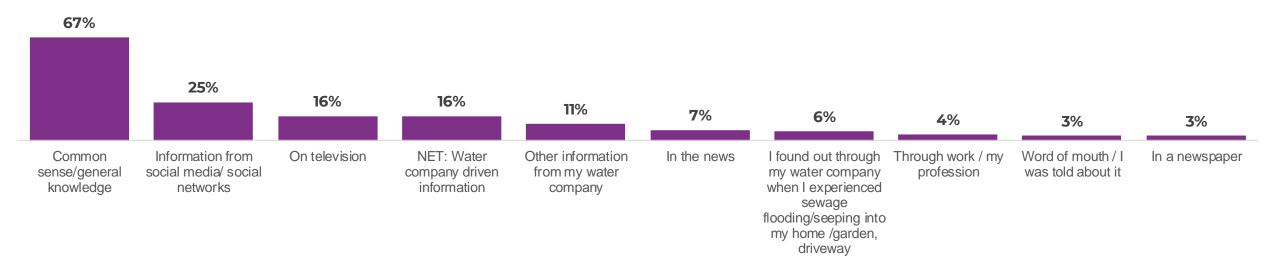
Common sense is a key part of people's awareness about what not to flush down the toilet



Awareness of how flushing can affect the environment*

Those who said flushing effects the environment because...

- Things that don't break down e.g. wet wipes, cotton buds and period products, can block sewers and pipes leading to sewage spilling into the environment
- 2. Things that don't break down e.g. wet wipes, cotton buds and period products can end up as litter in rivers, and on beaches

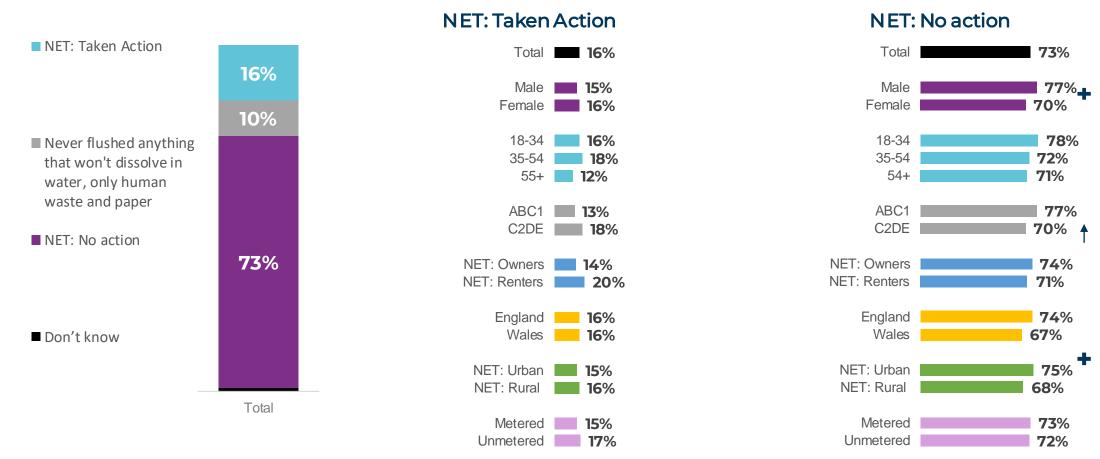


*NB: Multi-coded question therefore chart may not sum to 100%

Around seven in ten report not taking any action in the last six months to reduce the environmental impact of what they flush down the toilet



Action taken in the last 6 months to reduce the impact of what is flushed down the toilet



Statistically **higher** than **the total**Statistically **lower** than **the total**

NB: Chart may not sum to 100% due to rounding Q11. Is there anything that you've done in the last 6 months to reduce the impact on the environment of what you/ others flush down the toilet? 33

Base: All respondents (1,310)

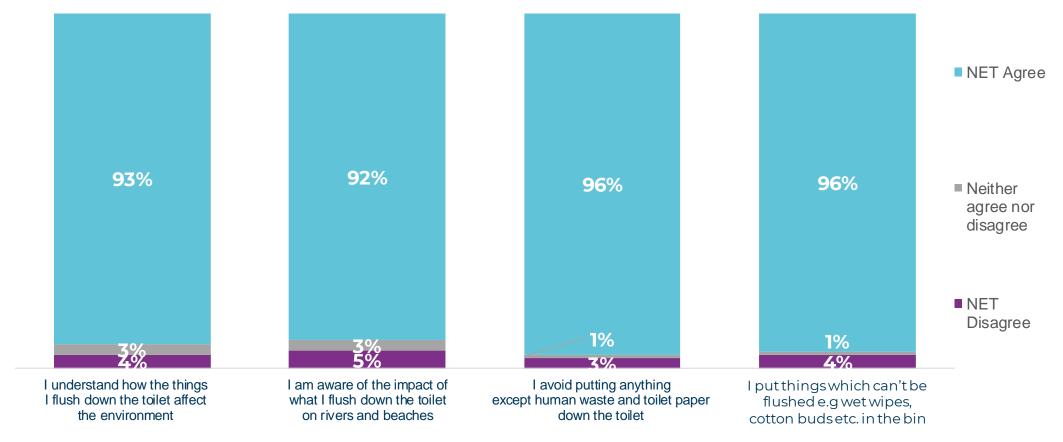


[➡] Statistically **higher** than all other categories **within the subgroup**— Statistically **lower** than all other categories **within the subgroup**

More than 9 in 10 of respondents say they understand how things they flush affect the environment, specifically rivers and beaches



Agreement with statements on flushing and the environment





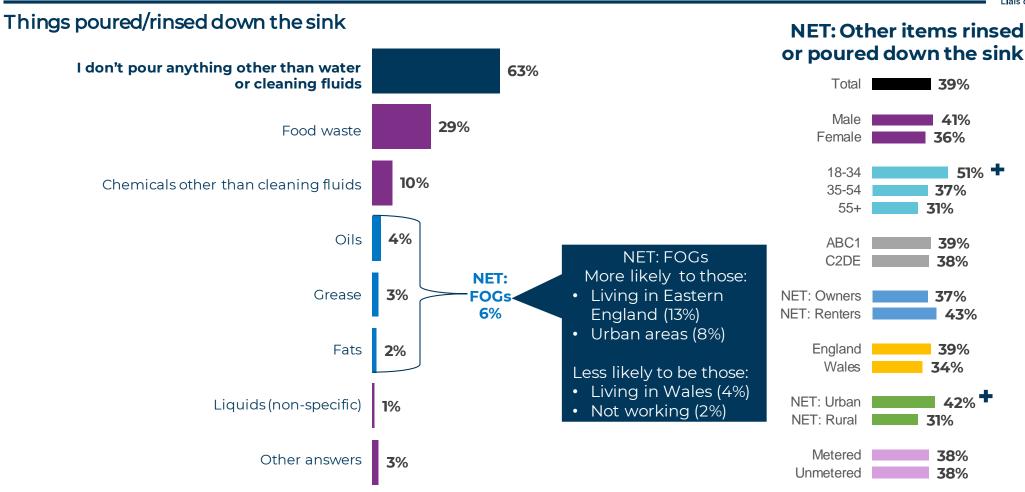


Rinsing down the sink



Just under two-fifths report rinsing items other than water and cleaning fluids down the sink, particularly those in urban areas and 18–34 year-olds





Statistically **higher** than **the total**Statistically **lower** than **the total**

→ Statistically **higher** than all other categories **within the subgroup**— Statistically **lower** than all other categories **within the subgroup**

NB: Chart may not sum to 100% due to rounding

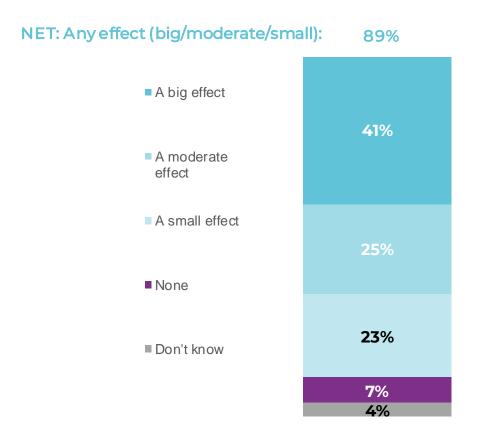


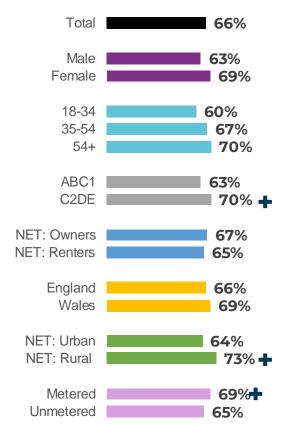
Most respondents are aware that pouring/rinsing FOGs down the sink has an effect on the environment.



The effect on environment due to what is being poured or rinsed down the sink

NET: Big/Moderate effect:





Statistically **higher** than **the total** Statistically **lower** than **the total**

[➡] Statistically **higher** than all other categories **within the subgroup**■ Statistically **lower** than all other categories **within the subgroup**

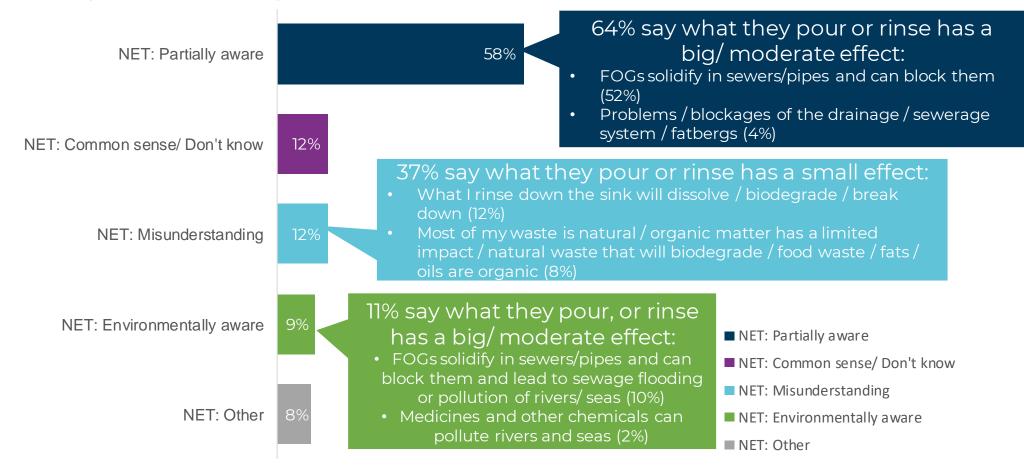


The environmental impact of FOGs rinsed down the sink is understood by less than 1 in 10. Almost three-in-five are partially aware of an effect but are unable to give a specific environmental effect



Environmental reasons why what you pour or rinse down the sink has an effect on the environment

NET%s have been adjusted to remove multi-codes, by allocating each multi-coded response to the following NET response groups in the priority order of Misunderstanding, Commons sense/DK, Other, Partially aware and Environmentally aware





Less than 1 in 10 correctly identified why pouring or rinsing items other than water and cleaning fluids down the sink affects the environment



Environmental effects of what is being poured or rinsed down the sink

9% Correct Environmental answers

Higher for

- Wales (14%)
- 65+ (13%)
- Not working (12%)

Incorrect answers:

58% Partial Environmental answers

12% Common sense/ Don't know

12% Misunderstanding

8% Other

Higher for

- 45-54 (72%)
- Metered (63%) Lower for
- Renters (50%)

Higher for

- DE social grade (17%)
- Females (16%) I ower for
- Males (8%)

- Renters (19%)
- 18-34 (17%)

Lower for

- Females (8%)
- Wales (8%)

Plant life and animal life is affected. We there's an alternative it's better to use it

Big effect

The water has to be treated; there's a risk of the treatment plant not being sufficiently effective in dealing with

Big effect

I am confidant that most local services can handle the movement and most food wastes are harmless

breaks down

Small effect

This is because I am mindful on what I put down the sink Small effect

It has to go somewhere if it goes down the drain

Small effect

It's organic matter, therefore it may not have a big effect on the environment, Hence why it's small Small effect

Reasons for not having an effect on the environment

Particles are small, so easier to break down in the water so will pass through easier so doesn't block anything. Can easily go into the ocean, could be used to give fish as the food we eat is organic and fresh produce

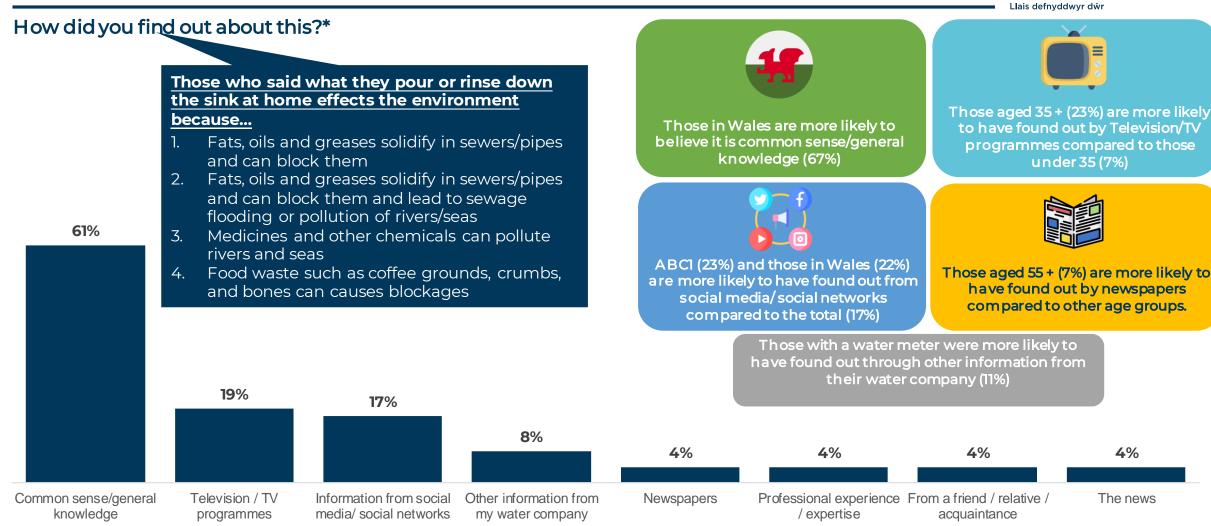
The only elements that might have an effect are the fats from pan washing

I pour in so much detergent that it breaks down the fat so it doesn't stick to the inside of the pipes



Common sense is a key part of people's awareness about what can be rinsed down the sink



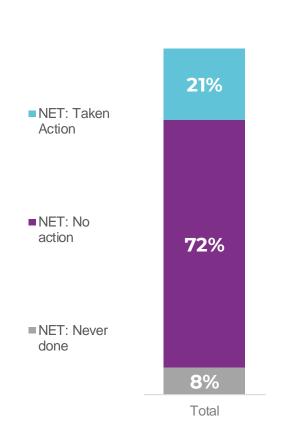


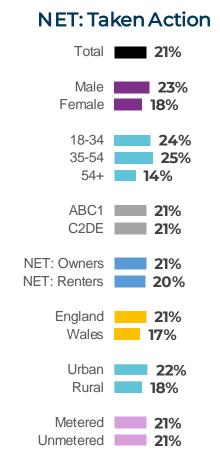


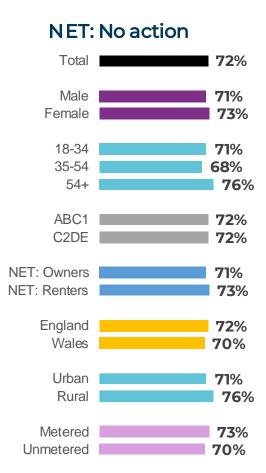
Around seven in ten consumers have not taken any action in the last six months to reduce the environmental impact of what they rinse down the sink



Action taken to reduce environmental impact of pouring/rinsing in sink







There are no significant differences among those who have taken action, or not, by demographic groups

NB: Chart may not sum to 100% due to rounding Q17. Is there anything you've done in the last 6 months to reduce the impact on the environment of what you/ others in the household pour or



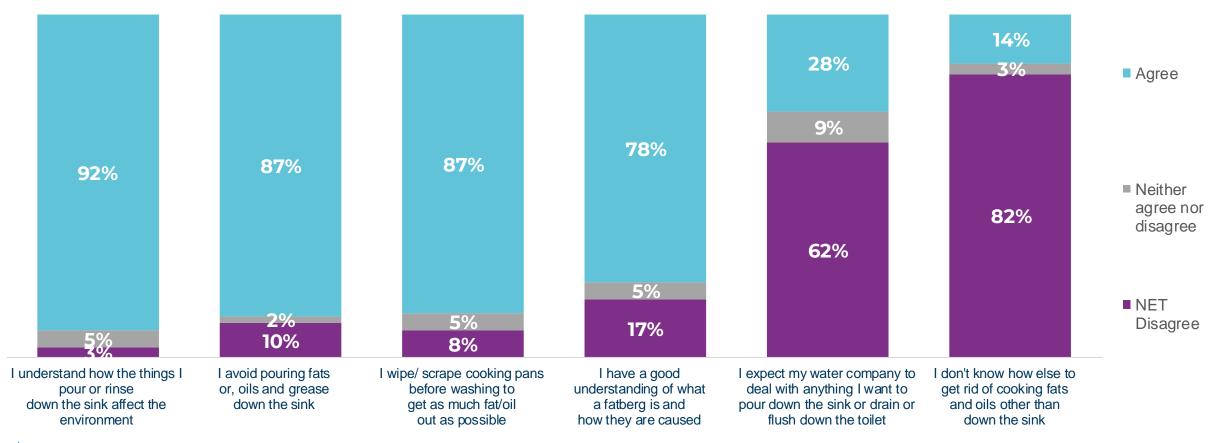
Statistically higher than the total Statistically lower than the total

⁺ Statistically **higher** than all other categories **within the subgroup** Statistically lower than all other categories within the subgroup

Just under third of respondents felt that it is the water company's responsibility to deal with anything they dispose of down the sink, drains or toilet



Agreement with statements on what is poured or rinsed down the sink and associated environmental issues





[★] Statistically higher than all other categories within the subgroup
Statistically lower than all other categories within the subgroup



Potential changes in behaviour



Almost half of respondents would not change their water use behaviours as they feel they are already doing what they can



What respondents told us they would consider doing differently

NB: Data not shown where the percentage is <5%.

49% I don't think I would do anything differently as I am already careful/doing what I can



55+ year-olds (61%) and Males (55%) are more likely to believe they are already careful/doing what they can, compared to females (44%) and 18-34 year-olds (35%)

15% I don't think I would do anything differently because I don't need to



C2DE (17%) are most likely to feel they would not do anything differently because they do not need to compared to ABC1 (12%)

6% I will be more careful conscious when disposing of fat / oil and grease



Those aged 18-34 (11%) and residents in England (6%) are most likely to claim they will be more careful/conscious when disposing of fat oil and grease, compared to 55+ year old's (3%) and those in Wales (2%)

5% I will be more careful / conscious when using water from the tap



000

Those who thought that pouring / rinsing things like fats, oils and greases (FOGs) (6%) and environmental littering (10%) had a small effect on the environment are more likely to be more careful in the future

5% I will try and reduce my water usage / save water



Those living in urban areas (6%) are more likely to try and reduce their water usage.

I will be more careful / conscious about what I but down the sink / avoid putting things down that I shouldn't



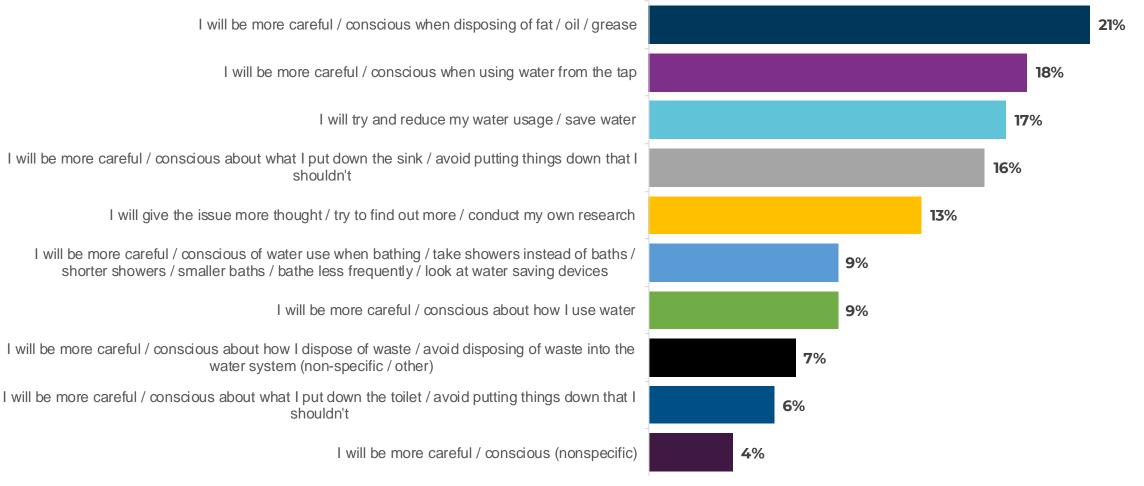
18–34 year-olds (10%) and residents in England (5%) are also most likely to be more careful/conscious about what they put down the sink generally (10%) compared to 35-54 (3%), 55+ year-olds (2%) and those in Wales (1%)



Out of the three behaviours, flushing non-human waste is the one which people see the least reason for them to change



All those who would consider doing things differently, having taken the survey



NB: Data not shown where the percentage is <3%. Chart will not sum to 100% as verbatim are multi-coded







